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Washington Convention, Special Libraries Association

The meeting of the Special Libraries Association in Washington, May 25-30, 1914, will be devoted to the consideration of "cooperation", as a main topic. The discussion will be directed particularly to:

1. Reports on the various types of cooperative effort actually existing.
2. The possible application of the principle of cooperation to new and larger fields of endeavor.

Among the cooperative and other information enterprises to be described are the Public Affairs Information Service; the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau; the Index Office of Chicago; the Card Annex in New York, and other similar schemes.

These enterprises have all grown up with the advent of the Special Libraries Association and several of them are a direct outcome of the activities of this association.

The meeting in Washington will offer an excellent opportunity to investigate the organization and work of the numerous special libraries which are to be found in the Capital City. Special interest will center in the following, among others:

The Library of Congress.
U. S. Bureau of Education.
U. S. Health and Marine Hospital Service.
U. S. Department of Agriculture.
U. S. Forest Service.
U. S. Bureau of Census.
Washington Public Library (especially
useful arts dep't.)

Bureau of Railway Economics.
International Health Commission (Rocke-
feller Foundation).
Engineers' School Library, Washington
Barracks.
Smithsonian Institution Library.
U. S. Bureau of Corporations.

Legislative Reference Bureaus for Political Parties^{*}

By Donald R. Richberg, formerly Legislative
Reference Librarian of the Pro-
gressive Party.

The establishment of a Legislative Reference Bureau for a political party creates many problems distinct from those arising in State and Municipal reference work. In both are found the immediate purpose of improvement in legislative methods and the ultimate purpose of service to the state. But in organization and operation of a party bureau many difficulties must be encountered and results produced for which there are few helpful precedents.

While the conclusions here presented are based upon a few months of pioneering work in the Bureau established by the Progressive party, they are not to be regarded as an indiscreet commentary upon actual experience alone. We have been fortunate enough to avoid a few pitfalls which should be noted in passing, and we have undoubtedly failed to realize many opportunities for greater service than has been given. It is the present intention to consider an ideal bureau under the auspices of a political party of ordinary incoherence.

A political party of today is not an institution of pure philanthropy. It exists partly to serve the state and partly to serve its members. The fervor of its devotion to the public service is sometimes directly proportioned to its remoteness from public office.

For those politicians whose sole interest in a party is in its job-brokerage business the legislative bureau can have little meaning. For them only shyster service could be rendered, which were better left undone. On the other hand, those whose sole interest is in the advancement of particular theories of reform may incline to separate the bureau too widely from partisan activity whereby its support from the party treasury becomes a matter of questionable propriety. It must be remembered that party funds are usually contributed in aid of definite political action rather than for the general uplifting of mankind.

Between the two extremes of unfair partisanship and equally unfair non-partisanship the legislative reference bureau must find, not a ground of compromise, but a field of honorable service.

There are three intentions which may be assumed at the outset for a party bureau:

First, to aid in preparing the legislation proposed in the party platform.

Second, to promote education of party voters to the needs underlying the declared remedies, thereby solidifying party support of partisan legislative proposals.

Third, to assist in the intelligent choice of measures to press and of methods of propaganda. This may eventually result in the determination of party programs on other grounds than mere expediency; or, let us say, in the cultivation of a higher expediency, aiming at party service for a decade rather than party power for a briefer period.

Assuming these intentions the first inquiry is: How shall the bureau be organized? Considering the scarcity of comparative material, the present answer will deal largely with the method of organization of the Progressive bureau.

The first step in organization, and one of essential wisdom, was the creation by the National Committee of a Legislative Reference Committee, to exercise complete and sole direction of the work. The members of this committee were chosen with the definite intention of distinguishing this activity from that of political organization and included: William Draper Lewis, chairman; Jane Addams, Henry F. Cochems, James R. Garfield, Francis J. Heney, George W. Kirchwey, Ben B. Lindsay, Charles E. Merriam, Gifford Pinchot, Herbert Knox Smith and Walter E. Weyl. It will be observed that the members of this committee, while including present and former public officials, are consistently persons more notable for their interest in political principles than for their anxiety for public office. The present director of the bureau was not selected until after April 1st, and his assistant in charge of library work not until June 1st, so that the bureau has only been a bureau for about six months. Prior to that time it was largely a promise which is still far from realization.

An understanding of the details of administration can perhaps be aided by comparison with the essentials for a state bureau as summarized by Dr. Charles McCarthy in a pamphlet concerning the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Department.

First, the selected library. Here a new principle of selection is necessary. For purposes of comparative study doubtless a library of general legislative reference material would be desirable. But in order that the material may bear that intimate relation to immediate needs which should characterize all the activities of the bureau, more material and fewer subject heads are ad-

^{*}Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Political Science Association, Washington, Dec. 30, 1913-Jan. 1, 1914.

visable. The national party platform will form a basis for starting the work. When to this are added as rapidly as possible separate state platform topics and closely allied subjects the collecting force of the bureau will not be embarrassed by leisure hours. Anyone familiar with this work will understand how readily it may be expanded beyond reasonable financial limits in filing expense. Elimination is almost as important a consideration as acquisition.

Second, a trained librarian is needed and particularly one "with a liberal education, who is original, not stiff; who can meet an emergency, and who is tactful as well." Fortunately it was possible to obtain from the Wisconsin library the apparent original of this description, as assistant to the director of the Progressive bureau.

Third, the material must be accessible. In addition to this requirement material in a party bureau which is much in demand must be mimeographed or printed so as to be available in considerable quantities for distribution.

Fourth, indexing and collection of bills. This is peculiarly difficult on account of the simultaneous sessions of so many legislatures—thirty-eight having been in session during the past year. To obtain prompt and useful responses to requests it is necessary to establish reliable correspondents in each state; either legislators or party officials who will send most of the material without request and will answer inquiries with reasonable speed. The establishment of these connections requires patient invocation of vast silences, shameless imposition upon the conscientious few and an abiding faith in the power of the written appeal to compel gratuitous labor.

Fifth, compilation of records of votes, vetoes, messages, platforms and like material is as important as the collection of bills, and attended with even greater difficulties.

Sixth, digests of laws, cases and opinions within the subject limitations are of course essential.

Seventh, the prime necessity of a state bureau that it be entirely non-political and non-partisan seems at first the reverse of the party bureau requirement. A political bureau must be partisan to the same honorable degree that lawyers are supposed to be, within the limits of professional ethics.

Nevertheless, some qualifications of partisanship are necessary. When there are diverse elements in the party as there are in every party today and widely differing theories both as to legislation desired and its form, the bureau may strive to be entirely non-factional as to individuals, but it can not be either a blind advocate of all party measures or flaccidly non-partisan as to the principles involved, if it is to earn any respect for its work.

The "strictly non-partisan" theory might look well in a prospectus, but experimentation, though admittedly brief, indicates dif-

ficulty in operation and most doubtful efficiency. Requests for assistance in drafting bills, for advice concerning pending legislation, or for arguments upon platform topics require that the answer shall at least express, even though it fail to carry, conviction. When the complicated and highly technical problem of currency was before Congress and aid was requested by the Progressive members, of what value would a text-book of general information have been? There were plenty of those already available. But valuable assistance could be and was rendered by obtaining the services of a recognized authority who had no ax to grind. Three reports were furnished as the bill progressed giving simple clear expression to the views of a disinterested expert. These were available for the Congressmen to test in the light of the debates, and to supply in the end compact reasons for either a favorable or negative vote, according to approval or disbelief in the arguments.

Twelve bills have been introduced in Congress as the result of the joint efforts of the bureau (including the committee in charge in this designation) and the Progressive members of Congress. These represent the party effort to fulfill platform pledges on various subjects, including child labor, constitutional amendment and corporation control. It would not have been possible to give effective aid to the work without the assumption by the bureau of a partisanship for the principles involved and for the administrative machinery created in these bills. This position of course does not imply any final judgment in the bureau except that exercised by a lawyer in advising his clients. The client makes the ultimate decision, but if the counselor were not entitled to his opinions there would be little value in his services.

Eighth, are enumerated the qualifications of the director of the work. According to Dr. McCarthy, he "should be trained in economics, political science and social science in general, and should have also a good knowledge of constitutional law. He should, above all, have tact and knowledge of human nature." In the present instance the committee selected a lawyer who had given special attention to constitutional law, but who had a more intimate acquaintance with economy than with economics, with politics than with political science and with social sentiment than with social science. The committee may have assumed tact and a knowledge of human nature on the ground that he had practiced law for nine years with ever increasing belief in the need for the recall of judges and for the recall of judicial decisions, and yet had never been fined for contempt of court. A few months' experience in this work has convinced the unwary victim of this choice that in addition to the qualifications detailed, the ideal director of the legislative reference bureau of a political party should also have a spirit akin to that

of the football marvel who, with superhuman agility and exalted idealism carries the inflated pigskin through a broken field of struggling individualists to a common goal.

Ninth, is the need for a trained draftsman. Even if a draftsman can be afforded in addition to the director, librarian and necessary clerical assistants, there is a distinct question as to whether it is not better to employ special workers as occasions demand. In this way paid experts of peculiar value in certain forms of legislation can be engaged at times, while in many instances volunteer assistance of equal value can be utilized. The party is also thus relieved of the necessity of carrying another salaried worker during the periods when little drafting is needed.

Tenth, the methods of work in a state bureau must be distinctly altered to serve the needs of a political party. It is equally necessary to advertise the work, to keep in close touch with legislators, to find correspondents in other states, to prepare indices, to have persons constantly pasting clippings and attending to the mechanical details of a considerable correspondence. There are also the large divisions of the "comparative," the "critical" and the "constructive." But one factor which does not enter into state bureau work is all pervading in a party bureau; the dominant need for propaganda labors. Every energy in a political party must be bent to the end of increasing both its size and solidarity.

Here we enter upon a field work for a party bureau that differentiates it most markedly from state and municipal bureaus. Not only is the bureau constantly required to act as advocate and counselor both as to measures, and as to practical methods of political action but it is also called upon to participate actively in popular education. As appropriate occasions arise the bureau should be prepared to issue bulletins, newspaper statements, popular expositions of legislative proposals, pamphlets and leaflets for general distribution. In a word the bureau should provide an authoritative source for all forms of political publicity that concern matters of legislation. The more a party endeavors to represent demands for constructive reforms the more important becomes the work of a legislative reference bureau and the more surely it tends to become a center of party publicity.

It is certainly significant of a changing attitude toward politics that the need for such a bureau has been recognized in the two younger national parties. Although the Socialist party's Information Bureau is modeled as to make comparison difficult it is an undertaking based upon a similar theory of the machinery necessary to a party presenting a definite and vital program for expanding governmental purposes.

The dominating force of strong individuals is inevitable, but the subordination of the individual will to the judgment of the many

requires the organization of groups of trained counselors actively engaged in party work both during and between campaigns. The establishment of a national legislative bureau and cooperating state organizations is a logical means to bring about the ultimate control of principles in party councils. In this way the tendency of the so-called "two party" system to produce only a party of administration and one of opposition may be combated. This is one method whereby it is possible to continually renew the party vitality by drawing upon the courage of militant idealists and the counsels of disinterested thinkers.

The charge of office-seeking is one to which most professional politicians must plead guilty and yet there is far more of desire to give public service in most office-holders of importance than is commonly credited to them. One finds in so many legislators a genuine interest in good legislation and an almost pathetic eagerness to make a good record. Anyone who has worked with state assemblymen or with members of Congress must have been impressed with the earnest struggle which many are making to fulfill their often conflicting obligations to their party, their constituents, their convictions, their government and their private interests. The partisan, the constituent, the reformer, the administrator and dependent relative each feels that his should be the dominating demand. Devoted public service requires always the sacrifice of some, and, at times, of all.

If the legislative bureau of a party is operated on a human basis it will consider all these factors and seek to aid the legislator in the mechanical difficulties of his work while at the same time helping to clarify the issues involved in the complicated problems presented to him. In this way at least progress may be made toward clear cut decisions as to support or opposition. If from a muddle of confused and conflicting points of view can be sorted out arguments pro and con, choices between theories of improvement, opportunities to vote for or against the public interest, an advance will be made toward better government.

Legislative reference work established by the state has proven that this assistance can be rendered in a positive but non-combative way. Legislative reference work in political parties may be able to give militant service to the same end if our political ethics have progressed to the point where the value of such aid is understood. That is the present problem for those interested in the work. The need is there and the remedy has been proven. Are the rank and file of a political organization sufficiently far-sighted to recognize the need and to utilize the remedy? Are they sufficiently impressed to withdraw funds which would otherwise go into direct artificial organization and publicity work, and to devote them to this indirect, but far

more permanent work, of natural organization and publicity. . . . that is, the building up of an organization on principles instead of on oratory, and the obtaining of publicity for good works instead of for promises?

The problem of financial support follows naturally upon this question. Before discussing this delicate matter it should be stated emphatically that it is not necessary to fall into a mistake prior to considering it, and that possible blunders happily avoided are as important to this discussion as unhappy experiences. It may be necessary to begin a great many undertakings upon a wrong basis. A man with a priceless idea may starve in obtaining its acceptance. He may be forced to receive charity. He may find it necessary to interest selfish capital and agree to divide the proceeds of extortion in order to induce the public to recognize its own interest. With the same justification of necessity public service is often given by private organizations until the public is convinced of its value.

Legislative reference work for a political party should be financed by appropriations from a party treasury filled by small contributors not only because it is for the benefit of all but also in order that it should be above suspicion. The force of the lobbyist or of the lawyer in court, is half wasted because he carries with him the stamp of a partisanship based on cash. It is difficult to judge whether the aid of special contributions is or is not a necessity in establishing a party bureau, but this much is certain: if special financial aid is necessary it should only be accepted in such a manner as to give no right of direction over the work and it should be eliminated as speedily as possible.

In truth a more serious charge of bad faith might be brought against a bureau which for example utilized moneys contributed by child labor exploiters in campaigning against child labor, than against a candidate who pursued the same course of conduct. It seems therefore necessary in this consideration to emphasize that if a party legislative reference bureau is to organize those most fit to give high-minded and disinterested service to the party its financial support must come from the rank and file, in the same manner in which a state bureau finds its support and obligation in the public taxes.

Such a bureau will be able to enlist the invaluable aid and cooperation of men and women of exceptional learning and authority. These priceless contributions of time and energy will enlarge the possibilities of the work indefinitely, and provide a reservoir of constantly increasing capacity in which may be stored up the supply of talent so urgently needed and so painfully collected during active campaigns.

Outside of its immediate practical uses there is a part in more distant changes which may be played by legislative reference bureaus for political parties. There is in the

work that combination of law and politics and social science which is rapidly creating a new profession, which might be termed that of social counselor. It may be regarded as one of the large divisions into which the profession of law is separating.

Voices are heard on all sides proclaiming the passing of the old fashioned lawyer. He leaves the stage arm in arm with the family physician. Sentimentalists deplore the loss of noble models of conduct and iconoclasts dispute over which shall be adjudged the greater humbug. But the gradual elimination of a once powerful class is fairly obvious. The corporation lawyer is more of a business man than a lawyer. There are lawyers engaged in real estate business whose legal knowledge is specialized and usually far from profound. The bank attorney is more than half banker. The lawyer politicians who dominate our legislatures and fill a large part of our executive offices are politicians with legal educations. These men are not lawyers—let it be said to their credit—they are engaged in useful occupations.

A nation is striving by law to get rid of its lawyers. Trust companies, title guarantee companies, liability insurance, workmen's compensation, boards of mediation—each of these marks the necessity found to reduce the lawyer to a clerk or to eliminate him altogether. He has puttered around in modern society, tinkering at justice with his thousand and one little remodeled eighteenth century tools, striving to conceal his incapacity with all the wornout tricks of the trade. Slowly and steadily the profession of promising justice without knowing what justice is or where to obtain it, is becoming unprofitable. The successful lawyer nowadays is one who engages in other business than mere law.

If the successful lawyer is to be a business man and the practice of law as a profession with ideals and scientific interest is to be confined to fledglings and stubborn old reactionaries, who are to conserve and carry onward legal ideals? There are many answers. Professor Roscoe Pound of Harvard holds that the teacher of law "should be a student of sociology, economics and politics as well." from which it follows that the graduate of a law school should be the same. Professor Simon Patten of Pennsylvania has written recently and prophetically of "The New Jurisprudence," which we may assume is about to arrive. It has certainly been a long time on the way. It seems at least true that the sooner a definite reshaping of the legal profession begins the sooner will politics and the administration of justice show signs of notable improvement. Yet the present day education of lawyers for the professional labors which should be theirs—education to qualify them to be social counselors—is sadly lacking. The crass ignorance of the average member of the bar concerning the social legislation which is being forced

upon him is truly amazing. Those laws which should be the product of an enlightened bar are gradually being enacted over the solemn protests and warnings of the profession that should have fathered them.

During the transition period between the almost purely parasitic lawyer of today and the social counselor of tomorrow, legislative reference bureaus may serve as post-graduate schools in which young lawyers may be brought in touch with the needs of their generation in the way of jurisprudence. If every political party would develop a national bureau and gradually add auxiliary state bureaus, there might be within a few years sufficient number of these post-graduate courses available to make a distinct impression on the bar of the next generation. It might be that there would be organized associations of counselors for other purposes than the delivery of profoundly nonsensical addresses and the preparation of scientifically unscientific reports. There might be created in each community groups of earn-

est young men devoted to the idea of helping the law to keep pace with the giant strides of social and industrial needs.

All this may appear to be veriest day dreaming, yet if there is any future to such work as this under discussion it is a large future. We are not considering a mere mechanism. We are considering a germinating idea. Here is a possible means of bringing together a thousand and one strands of experience in modern existence in such a way that when the law-maker attempts to weave them into a community garment he may work out a pattern of justice.

The weaving of government is being very crudely done. We are seeking new methods and thoughtful speculations are not unimportant. Perhaps in even as inconspicuous a field as legislative reference may be found the clew to the new justice which as a nation we hope to evolve after we have been once again set free from the wisdom of our sires.

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A New Information Service

The following citation of the first circular of the Index Office suggests an undertaking of much interest to special librarians, particularly those who have been active in the organization and support of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau and the Public Affairs Information Service:

INDEX OFFICE Incorporated

For indexing, compiling and abstracting literary and statistical material for the use of Manufacturers, Scientists and Investigators.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, Secretary,
Telephone 31 W. Lake Street
Randolph 4377 Chicago

The Index Office has been established in the interest of science, industry and commerce, as a Reference Bureau and Intermediary between libraries and the public, to collect and supply bibliographical and other information, also to plan, organize and conduct special libraries.

The Office is prepared through experts and assistants to undertake searches in the libraries, museums, files and records of Chicago, and through connections with libraries, museums,

laboratories, research institutes, etc., in other places, to undertake similar work elsewhere.

The Office intends to collect in its rooms information about available sources of information, collections, catalogues, directories, etc., and place this information at the disposal of its members.

The Office will undertake to furnish at reasonable rates bibliographies, indexes, abstracts and translations, as well as photographic reproductions of written and printed material.

The Office will also act as an intermediary between those who have to impart and those who seek information of a specialized character.

Estimates furnished. Correspondence solicited.

The undersigned trustees of the Index Office invite those interested in its objects to support its work by joining them as members of the corporation.

Membership is obtained by paying an annual fee of \$5.00.

Life membership is obtained by paying once for all a sum of \$100.00.

Bayard Holmes, M. D., Aksel G. S. Josephson, Eugene F. McPike, Edward L. Burchard, Carl B. Roden

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Carl B. Roden

City Planning Classification

"CITY PLANNING. A Comprehensive Analysis of the Subject arranged for the Classification of Books, Plans, Photographs, Notes and other collected material; with Alphabetic Subject Index," by James Sturgis Pray, Chairman, School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, and Theodora Kimball, Librarian, School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1913. 103 pages. Paper. Price, \$1.00, post-paid.

One of the most notable and deservedly popular issues of "Special Libraries," that of May, 1912, was devoted entirely to a "Check list of references on city planning," compiled jointly by the Division of bibliography of the Library of Congress and the Department of landscape architecture of Harvard University. To this list was ap-

pendent a "Tentative outline scheme of classification—city planning" arranged by the Department of landscape architecture of Harvard. From this tentative outline as a beginning, with a manuscript issue of a "Preliminary outline" intervening, the classification scheme above noted has developed. This classification is not only a thoroughly well-worked-out system for the arrangement of library material—it is also a clear and inclusive analysis of a comparatively new and complex field of municipal activity. City planning which is defined by the authors as "the intelligent control and guidance of the physical conformation, growth and alteration of cities, towns or considerable parts thereof, considered in their entirety," is of recent, rapid development and has many ramifications. Such a sequential analysis as this classification

scheme presents will be a valuable aid to the librarian, but will also prove of service to all those representing the various arts, professions and branches of civic administration which are concerned in whole or in part in any active work of city planning. The future development of the subject and the accumulations of printed material have been equally considered in making up this outline and the authors express their confidence that the work has been done with such serious thought that it will suffice as a guide to the subject for an indefinite period, natural expansion, of course, being allowed for in the scheme of numbering.

The scheme is based on the method of classification used in the Library of Congress, but may easily be used in connection with other schemes of classification in general use. Evidences of the thoroughness of

this piece of work are found in the explanatory notes, cross references, summary outline, geographical table and the exceptionally full index.

An announcement in the Preface that a somewhat similar scheme is being worked out for the subject of landscape architecture, coupled with the high grade of the work under discussion, leads us to hope that this is but a beginning in a series of serious analyses of other special fields of knowledge, which, although primarily for classification of material, would prove invaluable in many ways. Such new fields are being opened up every day and old fields are being rediscovered, as all Special Librarians know, and, given a brief time to develop, will, many of them, soon stand in need of just such comprehensive outlines.

Current References

Significant work being done by national organizations, constituting in itself a selected list of authorities and sources.

Accounting—C. P. A. Laws.

The American ass'n of public accountants year-book 1912-1913 has been issued. It contains the Proceedings of the 1913 meeting and the certified public accountancy laws in force in the several states. Sec. A. P. Richardson, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City. \$2.00.

Agricultural Credit.

The Proceedings of the first nat'l conference on marketing and farm credits, held in Chicago Apr. 8-10, 1913, have been issued in a volume of 232 pages, bearing the title, "Marketing and farm credits" published by co-operating farm papers. Sec. C. W. Holman, 1408 Steger Bldg, Chicago. \$1.00.

Agriculture—Southern states.

The Southern settlement and development organization has been organized to give detailed and systematic information as to the advantages of the South from a farming standpoint to every other part of the country. Pres. S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore, Md.

Blind.

The Committee for the prevention of Blindness in addition to regular reports publish a number of Bulletins. Among them are the following: "The prevention of blindness," "Children who need not have been blind," "Prevention a public duty," "Wood alcohol causes blindness," etc. They are interested in a proposed draft of a law concerning the sale of wood alcohol which would be an amend-

ment to the penal law. Sec Carolyn C. Van Blarcom, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Blue sky law.

The I. B. A. of A. bulletins published by the Investment bankers ass'n of America for Apr. 26 and July 7, 1913, bring the blue sky legislation down to date, showing that 18 states have now placed a "Blue Sky" law upon their statute books. The bulletins contain copies of the laws. In the Proceedings of Investment bankers association for 1912 is published an address by W. S. Hayden on "Blue sky laws and their relations to the investment banker." Sec. Frederick R. Fenton, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ills.

Business—Education.

Bulletin no. 1, of the Bureau of business research, Harvard university, Graduate school of business administration, is entitled "Object and history of the bureau with some preliminary figures on the retailing of shoes." Later bulletins will be published. Director Seldon O. Martin.

Cancer.

The American society for the control of cancer has mapped out a campaign which will be nation wide along the lines of publicity and education. Sec. Curtis E. Lake-man, 289 Fourth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Chamber of Commerce—U. S. A.

This Chamber serves the nation as a local Chamber of commerce serves the

community in which it is situated. The "Nations Business," issued monthly, is the official publication. It contains up-to-date information and facts in regard to questions of national character affecting commerce and industry and is mailed free of charge to members; to others for \$1.00 per annum. The general and legislative bulletin services are maintained exclusively for the benefit of members. They hope in the future to follow state legislation in somewhat the same manner. Subscription is \$25.00 per year. Subscribers must be members in good standing of organizations affiliated with the Chamber. Address Riggs Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Civil service—Commissions.

In the 1913 Proceedings of the Nat'l assembly of civil service commissions, reports on civil service commissions in different states are given. A model law is also discussed. Sec. John T. Doyle, Washington, D. C.

Convict labor.

The Nat'l free labor ass'n, 832 Broadway, New York City, has issued Bulletin no. 1, "Road making by convict labor," (47 p) which describes results obtained in different states by the use of convicts on public roads, and includes a short bibliography on convict road work.

Debtor and creditor.

The legislative committee of the Nat'l ass'n of credit men attempts to have passed laws which will thoroughly protect the creditor against the dishonest debtor, such as the Bulk sales law, False statement law, and Pictitious name law. Also, to bring about greater uniformity in the laws relating to Conditional sale, Chattel mortgages, Exemptions, Foreign corporations, etc. Sec. J. H. Tregoe, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Electric wiring.

The National board of fire underwriters has issued a small pamphlet on Rules and requirements of the Board for electric wiring and apparatus. Ed., 1913. 135 Williams St., New York City.

Electrical engineers.

The 1912 Proceedings of the Ass'n of railway electrical engineers contain the reports of committees on Shop practice, Lamp specifications, Standards, etc. Sec. Jos. A. Andrucetti, C. & N. W. Ry, Chicago, Ills.

Eugenics.

The Proceedings of the National conference on race betterment, recently held in Battle Creek, Mich., may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Emily F. Robins, Battle Creek, Mich. Price, \$1.00.

Fires.

The National fire protection association issues an Index of the publications on subjects of fire prevention and fire protection available in the files of their li-

brary. Corrected to June, 1913. Sec. Franklin H. Wentworth, 87 Milk St., Boston.

Franchises—Municipal.

The National municipal league has printed in advance the report of the Committee on franchises recently submitted to the Conference for good city government, held in Toronto. Sec., Clinton R. Woodruff, 121 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Governors' conference.

The 1913 Proceedings of the Governors' conference have been issued. "Distrust of states' legislatures: the cause, the remedy"; "Rural credit"; "Blue sky law"; "State department of efficiency and economy"; "State assumption of nomination and election expenses"; "The growth of public control of utilities," etc., were among the subjects of addresses and discussions. Sec., M. C. Riley, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.

Housing.

The following are some of the pamphlets issued by the Nat'l housing ass'n this year: Model towns in America; One million people in small houses; Room overcrowding and the lodger evil; Effect of a housing law; Housing progress in Mass.; Rural and suburban housing; Menace of great cities; "There ain't no law." Price 5 cents each. Headquarters, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Immigration.

The North American civic league for immigrants is undergoing a reorganization at the present and will hereafter confine its activities more closely to legislative matters pertaining to immigrants than to work of immigrant education. Sec., Warren C. Eberle, 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

Industrial education.

The National society for the promotion of industrial education has just issued a pamphlet entitled, "What chambers of commerce can do for vocational education," by Alvin E. Dodd, with the collaboration of C. A. Prosser. 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

Initiative and referendum.

The Bureau of information of the National popular government league, 913 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., has issued a bulletin giving a digest of the adoption of initiative and referendum in all the states and amendments pending adoption.

Insane.

The National committee for mental hygiene has issued Summaries of laws relating to the commitment and care of the insane in the U. S. 297 p. Listed at \$1.00. 50 Union Square, N. Y. Clifford W. Beers, Sec.

Insurance—Life.

The 1913 Proceedings of the Association of life insurance presidents have been published. A number of addresses were given at the first session, all under the general subject of "Response of life insurance to present day economic needs" Sec., G. T. Wight, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Intoxicating liquors.

The Proceedings of the Anti-saloon league of America, held in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 10-13, are published in the December issue of the "American Patriot," published at Westerville, O.

The 1913 Proceedings of the U. S. brewers' ass'n have been issued. The social aspects of the liquor question are dealt with in the second half of the book in such chapters as "Alcohol and society," "The status of liquor license legislation," "The campaign against the saloon," etc. Sec., H. F. Fox, 50 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

Jews—Legislation.

The Anti-Defamation league, 721 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, is engaged in the drafting of several bills, which they propose to introduce in the legislatures which meet this winter. One of the bills has to do with the censorship of moving picture films, and is modeled upon the law passed by the Ohio legislature last year. Another of the bills is designed to prevent hotels and summer resorts from advertising that they do not desire Jewish patronage. The latter will be introduced in states where the evil has appeared.

Labor.

The Penn. industrial welfare and efficiency conference was held in Harrisburg, Oct. 28-30. The conference was called by the Penn. department of labor and industry. A wide variety of subjects was presented in the three days session, including various means of improving conditions of labor; the subject of labor and industry and present day industrial problems, including fire and accident prevention.

Loans—Legislation.

The Proceedings of the National federation of remedial loan ass'n for 1913 publishes several discussions of interest. Among them A. H. Ham gives the report of the year's progress, discussing legislation for the past year in different states. The report of the committee on legislation is also included and a bill drafted for future introduction in New York state and published for its suggestive value to other states. Sec., J. T. Exnicios, 902 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Medicine—Practice—Laws.

The American medical ass'n (535 North Dearborn St., Chicago) has published un-

der date of October 1, 1913, an abstract of the laws regulating the practice of medicine in the United States and foreign countries. There is also included a list of American and foreign medical colleges. (196 p.)

Minimum wage.

The January 10, 1914, Bulletin of the National retail dry goods ass'n is devoted to Minimum wage. The following topics are discussed: "Legislation affecting relation between employers and employees"; "Progress of minimum wage legislation"; "Massachusetts minimum wage law"; and "Outline of state minimum wage laws." 25 cents. Manager, F. C. Pinkham, 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

Minimum wage—Laws.

The American ass'n for labor legislation issues a sheet giving a comparative table of the main provisions of minimum wage laws in the different states for 1913. Headquarters, 131 East 23rd St., New York City.

Motion pictures.

The National board of censorship of motion pictures issues suggestions for a model ordinance for regulating motion picture theaters. The board considers that there is no thoroughly scientific law for the regulation of picture theaters. They have gathered material from all parts of the country as to existing laws and the methods in regulating motion picture theaters in America and Europe. This material is available to any investigator. Gen. Sec., John Collier, 50 Madison Ave., New York City.

Municipal government—Business manager plan.

The National short ballot organization has now issued "The city manager plan of municipal government," which is reprinted from Beard's loose-leaf digest of short ballot charters. It contains a chart of the City manager plan cities, different charters and a bibliography. 25 cents a copy. The organization also published a revised edition of "The story of the short ballot cities." This gives a list corrected to Oct. 10, 1913. 383 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Negroes—Segregation.

The National association for the advancement of colored people has issued a report on the Segregation of colored people in government departments. Sec., May C. Nerney, 26 Vesey St., New York City.

Nurses—Rural districts.

The American Red Cross has established a department of rural nursing service and is prepared to supply visiting nurses for rural communities and small cities. The salaries of the nurses are raised locally, but the Red Cross will meet the expense of general supervision. Headquarters Washington, D. C.

Occupational diseases.

The third International congress of occupational diseases will be held in Vienna, Austria, Sept., 1914. U. S. Senate doc. no. 401 gives the preliminary plans and a tentative program. General Sec., Dr. L. Teleky, Lecturer of social medicine at the University of Vienna, Austria.

Occupational health.

At the 1914 meeting of the American academy of medicine June 19-22, Atlantic City, the academy will devote itself to the consideration of the relations of the practice of medicine and the industries. Menace of health due to Nature of occupation and Operative's physical condition are the general topics of the first division and Remedial and preventive measures the second. The Academy specializes in Medical sociology. Sec., Chas. McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Prisons—Laws.

The National committee on prison labor, University Hall, Columbia University, has published under the caption, "The caged man," a compilation of the laws of different states. This digest is made by E. Stagg Whitin. Price \$1.50 to those who are members.

Prostitution—Bibliography.

American vigilance association, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, published a selected list of books on the social evil. (Free.)

Prostitution—Pittsburgh.

The Morals efficiency commission report and recommendations are issued from Pittsburgh, Pa. In the letter addressed to the Mayor, George Seibel, the Secretary, says, "The avowed object of this commission was to begin its work where the ordinary vice commission left off." Appendix A, is An act creating a Bureau of morals, and Appendix C, "The swift injunction law" 43 p.

Public health.

The American medical association is now inaugurating a Medico-legal bureau for the purpose of securing all available material on public health legislation and regulation on the part of municipal, state and federal authorities, as well as material bearing directly or indirectly on these subjects such as copies of laws, bills, supreme court decisions, pamphlets, monographs, newspaper clippings, etc. They are endeavoring to develop a bureau which will serve as a clearing house for medical and scientific organizations, as well as other bodies interested in advanced public health legislation. They have issued the following pamphlets: "Sterilization of criminals"; "Medical inspection of schools"; "State regulation of marriage," and "Laws prohibiting fraudulent advertising." Sec., Frederick R.

Green, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Public Health—Longevity.

A "Life extension institute" was incorporated in New York, Dec. 29, 1913. Its express purpose is to lengthen human life, and it will perform this service for life insurance companies and the general public. Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse is Pres. and headquarters have been opened at 25 West 45th St., New York City.

Public utilities—Valuation—Bibliography.

The American Society of civil engineers, 220 West 57th St., New York, have reprinted from their Transactions a bibliography on valuation of public utilities prepared in the library of the society. It is brought up to July 16, 1913. The items are grouped under the various forms of public utilities.

Real property.

The National association of real estate exchanges prints the report of their annual meeting in their official organ, "National real estate journal" for Aug. 15, 1913. The report of the Committee on state legislation recommends several bills to be introduced at the next sessions of the several legislative bodies. They hope to aid in securing uniform laws of conveyancing and laws affecting real estate and real estate men. Sec., Thomas S. Ingersoll, Minneapolis, Minn.

Roads.

American highway association is undertaking a co-operative campaign with the Committee on uniform legislation of the American bar association to draw up a plan and submit it to the various state legislatures for revising and simplifying state road laws. (Chairman, Frederick D. Wadham, Albany, New York)

South—Economics.

The Southern sociological congress has published the addresses given at the congress last spring in a volume called "The South mobilizing for social service," which sells for \$2.00. "The Challenge of social service," price 25 cents, is a collection of six selected speeches from the larger volume. The purposes of the congress are to study and improve social, civic and economic conditions in the South. Mr. J. E. McColloch, Nashville, Tenn., is the general secretary. Bibliographies appear in the last of "The South mobilizing," etc., on Public Health, Courts and prisons, Child welfare, Organized charities, Race problems, Church and social service.

Sterilization of defectives—Laws.

The Eugenics section of the American breeders ass'n, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., publish a sheet giving an analysis of existing sterilization laws 1912, with a suggested experimental state law and a suggested experimental federal law.

Vocational guidance.

The Woman's educational and industrial union (264 Boylston St., Boston) co-operates with Simmons College, whereby it offers its business departments as laboratories for Simmons students. They first come for observation and then for practice work, their work counting for their degree. The Union has a vocational director whose special business is to look after these students. This director also carries on a class of teachers preparing for teaching in trade schools. There is also a normal class for teachers of salesmanship.

Woman lawyers' association.

The Woman lawyers' association publishes monthly the Woman lawyers' journal, devoted to notes of public progress and of women's activities, with a special department of legislation. Address, 519 Garfield Ave., Richmond Hill, New York. Price \$1.00 per year.

Women—Labor.

The National women's trade union league of America has published a reprint of the presidential address to the 1913 biennial convention entitled "Need of a national training school for women

organizers, minimum wage and industrial education." Pres, Mrs. Margaret Robins, 127 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Wood preservation.

The Proceedings of the American wood preservers' association contain papers and discussions on scientific wood preserving and related topics such as paving blocks, ties, timber, creosote, etc. F. J. Angier, Sec., B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

Workmen's compensation.

The Workmen's compensation publicity bureau, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, has issued (Oct., 1913) a digest of the workmen's compensation and insurance laws of the U. S.

U. S. Government—Information.

The National voters' league has recently been organized in Washington, D. C. The object of this organization is to get to the public information about Congress which at present cannot be obtained in any other way; to enable the people to know just what their Congressmen and Senators are doing. The league has issued its first bulletin. Membership \$1.00. Sec., Lynn Haines, 829 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Bibliographies

Binet-Simon tests.

To an article contributed to the Pedagogical seminary, Dec., 1913, by Alice C. Strong, entitled, "Three hundred fifty white and colored children measured by the Binet-Simon measuring scale of intelligence. a comparative study," is appended a bibliography of 67 entries on this system of testing mental development. p. 512-5.

Eugenics.

Bulletin no. 3, Feb., 1914, of the Library of the Russell Sage foundation, is a selected bibliography of material in that library on the question of "Eugenics." 3 p.

Infant mortality.

An address on "Heat and infant mortality," by J. W. Schereschewsky, before the Pediatric section of the American association for study and prevention of infant mortality, Wash., Dec. 14, 1913, as printed in U. S. Public health reports, Dec. 5, 1913, contains a bibliography of 3 pages.

Insurance, Social.

A list of the most important sources and bibliographies on Social insurance may be found in the "Bibliographical note"

at the end of I. M. Rubinow's recent book on "Social insurance, with special reference to American conditions." p. 503-6, 1913.

Language—Psychology.

The leading article in the Pedagogical seminary, Dec., 1913, is "The psychology of unconventional language," by Frank K. Sechrist, and contains a short list of general references and a bibliography directly bearing on the topic of the essay, in which a majority of the references are to material in the German language. p. 458-9.

Mental hygiene.

A reprint in U. S. Public health reports, Jan. 23, 1914, of an address with the above title, delivered by E. H. Mullan at the Annual conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, 1913, contains a reading list on the mental hygiene movement and kindred topics. p. 179.

Rural schools—Supervision.

Pt. 2 of the Year-book for 1913 of the National society for the study of education contains a bibliography on rural school supervision, compiled by J. D. Wolcott. p. 111-4.

Schools—Hygiene.

In Bulletin, 1913, no. 44, wh. no. 555 of the U. S. Bureau of education, "Organized health work in schools, with an account of a campaign for school hygiene in Minnesota" by E. B. Hoag, there is a bibliography, consisting of short lists on the various phases of school hygiene, sex hygiene, child hygiene, school sanitation, medical inspection of school, dentistry, eugenics, Binet and other methods for testing the intelligence of school children, school nurse, rural teacher. p. 52-5.

Smoke nuisance.

A short reading list completes an article on "The bacteriology of soot," by W. L. Hohman, in the American journal of public health, Nov., 1913. p. 1225.

Social surveys.

Bulletin no. 2, Dec. 1913, from the Library of the Russell Sage foundation is taken up by a bibliography on "The social survey," the references grouped under the general headings—Purposes and methods, Survey reports, Special reports in survey field. 7 p.

A "Social survey of Austin" compiled by W. B. Hamilton and recently issued by the University of Texas as its Bulletin no. 273, Humanistic ser no. 15, contains on p. 89, a bibliography pertinent to the various phases constituted by a social survey. Mch. 15, 1913.

Teaching material in government publications.

Under the above title, the U. S. Bureau of education has issued as its Bulletin, 1913, no. 47, wh. no. 558, a list of publications of the federal and state governments, reports, bulletins, circulars and special documents, containing material that will

supplement the text-books in geography, history, hygiene, nature study, agriculture and other subjects. 61 p.

Vocational guidance.

The Bulletin of the Massachusetts library club has listed in its issue for Jan. 1914, under the heading "Some inexpensive aids for vocational guidance," the pamphlets on the subject recently exhibited at a meeting of the Library club, also includes a selected list of books on "Vocational guidance and education." p. 27-34.

Walking and talking—Age of

A brief bibliography completes Cyrus D. Mead's article on "The age of walking and talking in relation to general intelligence," which is found in the Pedagogical seminary, Dec., 1913. p. 483-4.

Workmen's compensation.

The Report of the Minnesota Bureau of labor for 1911-12 is devoted largely to the discussion of workmen's compensation and accident prevention and includes bibliographies on "Workmen's compensation"; "Accident prevention"; and "Occupational diseases and industrial hygiene." p. 63-6, p. 276-9 and p. 288-9.

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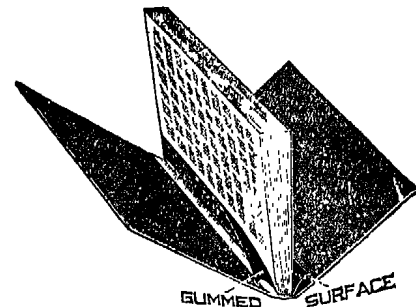
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